Of this amount the War Department requires \$180,296,397,19, the Navy Depart-ment \$30,609,020 29—being a total for the defence of the nation of \$211,198,859.15. For eivil list, foreign intercourse, etc., the estimate is \$831,496.90; for the Interi or Department, \$431,525 75. For redemp ti.n of treasury notes, \$12,639,861.64.

It will be seen in the faregoing estimates no provision for the interest on the existing public debt specifically appears The that interest being included in the sum of nearly \$66,000 000 already appropriated dent. for the year 1862.

Nine millions will be required for the interests on the public debt to be incurred

during the year. Mr. Chase proposes to raise eighty millions by taxation, and two hundred and forty millions by lean. The sum of eighty million's, proposed to be raised by taxation, will provide for ; ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year 1862, \$65,887,849.34; interest on national debt, \$9,000,000; sinking fund for redemption of national debt, \$9,-000,000; total, \$79,888,849.34. To raise this sum the Secretary proposes to Congress that a duty of 21 cents per pound be laid on brown sugar; of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar; of 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars; of 25 cents per pound on the syrup of sugar cane; of 6 cents per pound on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and of 4 cents per galpowed that a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee; 15 cents per pound on black tes, and 20 cents per pound on green

These duties, he estimates, will produce a sum not less than twenty mil-lions per annum. In addition, he estimates the revenue from "duties of the present tariff not affected by proposed changes" at not less than thirty millions; which an ad ditional seven millions from "proposed du ties on articles non exempt, and from changed duties on articles now either light ly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tex amounts to a prohibition." This makes | ly. a total estimated revenue from duties on imports of \$58,000,000.

To this add three millions-the estimated proceeds from sales of public landsmaking up sixty millions, and leaving twenty millions to be raised, for this year at least, "by direct taxes, or from internal duties or exercises, or both." The precise method to raise this amount he does not suggest but gives information for the guid acce of Congress in its action.

It appears that a direct tax of one eighth of one per cent, ad ralerom on the whole real and personul property of the country would produce a sum of \$20,128,667. A rate of one-fifth of one per cent, on the real and personal property of the States not un der insurrection would produce the sum of one per cent, on the real property alone in there States would produce \$29 891 590_ either sum being largely in excess of the smount required. The Secretary suggests that "very small properties" may be prop erly exempted from direct taxation. He gives it as his opinion that the needed sum may also be obtained from moderate charg es on stil's and distilled liquors, ale, bear, tobacco, bank notes, spring carriages, silver ware and jewelry, and legacies. And he suggests that "the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures made necessary by their criminal mis-

Report of the Secretary of War.

on the 15th of April last, the governors of fence, to sustain the Government in its different states were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota, to serve as infantry or riffemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call so made regiments, making 73,391 officers and men. Of the states called upon, the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ar- It is true orders have been issued that it kansas, Kentucky and Missouri peremptorily refused to comply with requirements made by the department. All the other states premptly furnished the number required of them except Maryland, whose governor, though manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from doing so by the outbreak at Baltimore.

Missouri, notwithstanding the positive refusal of their executive officers to co operate with the government, patriotic estizens voluntarily united together, and organized regiments for the government service -Delaware and Virginia fornished each a regiment, both of which are on duty in the field. In a similar patriotic spirit, the loyal people of Missouri raised a force of 11,445 officers and men, making in round numbers, 12 organized regiments, to sustain the government and to put down rebellion in that state.

Under your second proclamation of the knowledge our allegiance. 4th of May last, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date, 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service within a specified time, the limitation of which has, in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of congress, Of the regiments accepted, nil are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of envalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry bave, however, attached to them one or more artillery companies, made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, articles of necessity. there are now 153 in active service; and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next

computed as follows: Regulars and volunteers for three

months and for the war, Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service, 50,000 Add new regiments of reg

ular army.

Total force now at command of government Deduct the 3 months' volunteers Force for service after the with

drawal of the 3 months' men It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of three months' troops, there will still be an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for tories West of the Mississippi river, and office," there are members of both Houses congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the ad-

dition of a still larger volunteer force.

Virginia Legislature. Wheeling, Va., July 10. A resolution passed the lower house today, instructing our Senators and requestfor all necessary appropriations of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromises until

the rebellion is crushed out. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Vance of Harrison.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY .

Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Our Position. Certain of our cotemporaries seem to be sorely perplexed in regard to our position relative to the civil war that is at present raging in this country. They cannot see how we can be consistent Democrats and at the same time loval to the Government as administered by a Republican Presi-

strange or inconsistent. We occupy precisely the same position that the Albany we could not hesitate in our choice of po- laws, not of the constitution, but of the

merely quelling rebellion-the fact, never out their party spirit and platform to the theless, is, that we are practically and for quinost. the time being, two nations waging war Therefore, Democrats will stand by their against each other. We are obliged to ac- old organization. And as many of the

is to be perpetual. As a part of the North, while we, as Democrats, reserve to ourselves stitution. the right to discuss or protest against the policy of the Administration, yet every impulse of interest as well as patriotism separation at all hazards, we cannot spare | ing for it and the Democrats against it.

Such considerations as these satisfy us, others, when it should have been kept out. nevertheless our duty to recognize it as an auxious to have him emancipated Under the proclamation issued by you existing fact, and, as a matter of self-deprosecution, until the way opens for an

the Government under which we live, we can tell our Republican rulers that the Union loving Democracy is not obsolete .- | ject? be crushed under the heel of the majority : must fall into the ranks to do battle against | the times: their Southern brethern without opening their mouths to inquire when an end will In the states of Virginia, Delaware and be put to the terrible conflict. However,

obey these Republican orders. We intend to stand by the Government and at the same time to stand by the old step to the music of the Union." And to "hang our harps on the willows." that party as well as our country we ac-

If the expression of these views he treason, then are we and a million of Northern

bankruptcy and ruin, and enormous taxa- ones. The total force new in the field may be tion, instead of the free homes, prosperity, . From the well established reputation of sire to see the government sustained and performance of their undertaking, no room the rebellion put down, but in doing this is left for apprehension, that the work will poor people pay twenty cents tax on each and the high character of the chief engipound of tea purchased, nor five cents tax | neer, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., Esq., under

> that a "tax on tea" was the cause of the ly planned and theroughly constructed ... formed by Dr. Thomas, but it was so seri-80,000 first revolution. At least, they should not The whole is to be completed by the 1st of ously injured in other parts of the body make the war unpopular by beaping the October next, 230,000 burden of its expenses upon those least

WESTERN MILITARY DEPARTMENT.-The State of Illinois and the States and Terri stitute a separate military department to be under the command of Major General Fremont. The headquarters will be at St. Louis. The gallant Harney should have ing our Representatives in Congress to vote | had this command. But old veterns like Harney and Wool must stand back till the But, according to the Republican policy the prospects for all kinds of products of

politicians are served. DESPOTISH -Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio, came near being mob | Chicago, and the Ohio State Journal, exbed in Washington, the other day, because presses the wish that Mr. Vallandigham be it is not the comet of Charles V, or any from Illinois, has offered a resolution in he does not endorse every act of the Ad- hanged for opposing the policy of the Ad- other heretofore observed. Its appearance ministration. It will soon be styled trea- ministration. If every man who opposes being unexpected, the artronomers, as yet,

The Republicans, since the commencewho is Lound soul and body to Republican the reach of secession bullets.

the support of the constitution and the out the land inculcating the spirit and sen-Chicago platform, or still worse, the infa-Without regard to the origin or cause of mous behests of Lovejoy and the disunion our difficulties, and though the theory of Abolitionists. They continue the cry, no our Government is, and must be, that it is party, and at the same time are carrying

cept this state of things and act according- friends of the Administration openly declare that the constitution is not to stand We belong to the North and are identi- in the way of the President, in the manfied with its destiny, whatever that may agement of public affairs, it is our duty to be-whether it is in the future to be linked | denounce the dangerous dogma. The con with the South, or whether the separation stitution is above President, or party. No man swears allegiance to the President, recognizing this existing state of warfare, but all American citizens owe it to the con

Lovejoy and the Nigger. Our enterprising member no sooner got induces us to stand by the Federal Gov settled in his sent in Congress, than he ernment in this struggle, to see that it is started in chase of the nigger. He offered not humiliated, and even if the conflict is a series of resolutions recommending a reto end in separation, which may Heaven | peal of the fugitive slave law, and declar- Hon. S. A. Hurlburt as Brigadier General, \$21,800,056; and a rate of three tenths of forbid, to fight for terms of adjustment ing that it is no part of the duty of the says; consistent with the future prosperity and soldiers of the United States to capture or "Mr. Hurlburt is known to be an intern greatness of the North as an independent return fugitive slaves. The resolution fanation. We cannot agree that this Union | voring the repeal of the fugitive slave must be dismembered without a struggle to law was voted down by a vote of 87 to 62. preserve it. But if the seconded States but the resolution condemning their return cannot be brought to recognize the Federal by U. S. troops, was adopted by a large Union again, if they are determined on | majority-the Republicans generally vot-

Maryland-we must have the Capital of Thus Owen Lovejoy, whom the Republithe Nation-we must never surrender the cans of this district have elected thrice in Chesapenke and the Potomac'; and Mis- succession, by their full vote, outrages the souri, holding the key to the Northwest, sense of patriots by dragging the slavery must remain an integral part of the North, question into Congress at a time, of all

and we have no doubt also satisfy our Dem Like Greeley, and Chase, and Giddings, paragraphs in the report of the Secretary | this war might have been avoided, and | publican party, he sees nothing in this that it is a needless calamity, that it is fight but the nigger, and he is extremely

Choice Reading.

We commend to our Republican readers that those believing in its ever living prin | the first plank from the celebrated Chicago ciples be proscribed and silenced; that they platform, as very appropriate reading for

"First. That the history of the nation, during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever be fore, demand its peaceful and constitution

How it has triumphed let the present Government can be preserved it must be in unnatural civil war answer. If it is to be accordance with the principles of the party "perpetual" in the style in which it has that has always "carried the flag and kept set in after its "triumph," we may as well

Kankakee River Improve-

The contracts for the various portions of this work, we are informed, have been awarded by Mr. Alden, the Lessee of the By the synopsis of the report of Secre | Manufacturing Company," to Messrs, Cross tary Chase, which we give in to day's pa- & Harper, of Chicago, upon their several House. As Lovejey is boiling over with per, it will be seen that the Administration bids for the whole work. This improve military ardor, as was shown by his-great, proposes a great increase of duties on sug. ment will now be vigorously prosecuted by though unsuccessful, efforts to be elected ar, coffee, tea, and other articles consumed the Lessee under the awarded charter of Colonel of the 20th Jilinois regiment, Mr. in like proportions by all classes of our the said company; and by the application people. Congress, of course, will acquiesce of the means necessary to make the dam, the committee on Military affairs. and, therefore, the people may prepare to lock, &c, of a permanent character. It is pay nearly double the usual prices for these believed that this third attempt to secure slack water navigation from the "Illinois Such is the beginning of Republican and Michigan Canal" to Wilmington, will rule. Civil war, destruction of business, prove more successful than the former

plenty promised before election. We de the contractors, for skill and fidelity in the we do not think it is necessary to make not be promptly an faithfully executed; whose supervision they are placed, is a suf Our Republican rulers should remember | ficient guaranty that they will be judicious

mor Notwithstanding the Federal constitution says "no person holding any office dren. of either House during his continuance in cluding New Mexico, will in future con- in their seats at Washington, who hold commissions as Generals and Colonels in the regular army. Thus a plain provision tity. Oats and corn, since the last rainsof the constitution is violated by the very party that has all at once fallen so deeply in love with that venerable document,-"necessity knows no law."

The blood thirsty little Tribune of

Northern Cowards.

While the rebels in the South who ment of this war, have had a great deal to planed the dissolution of the Union, who say about no party. This no party cry advocated it in Congress and in the news. has been in every Republican mouth. It papers and on the stump, are the men seconded Senators. Laid over has been screeched in dismal and threaten | who have taken the field there, the Northing tones from all sections of the North. - ern editors and Congressmen and Senators certain acts of the President was taken up. It has been proclaimed by the press, from who opposed compromise, who let us drift he wished to make some remarks. the forum, and on the highways. Indeed into this war, nay, who dragged us into it, it has been the watch word of every man stay at home, far from the roar of battle or | tected that has mess would be done in the

But those Northern cowards, in order to Now, as for ourselves, we never put any make a show of patriotism and to hold six months after the re-establishment of confidence in this no party cry, raised by good their professions, and to cover up our political opponents. We believed no more in its ainceptive than we did that of more in its sincerity than we did that of cession blood and relentless war. And bleeding Kansas." We have looked upon while Democrats and conservative Republic Mintery Committee, he wished to ex-Now, in regard to this, there is nothing it and still do look apon it as a partizan licans are rushing by hundreds of thousands in the the Albany cisions of the bill. He saw no reasons for the increase of the regular army and the And the acts of the dominant party con- dience to the call of the Government, these suspension of the act of habeas corpus, Argus, Concord Patriot, and most of the viace us of the correctness of this opinion, other leading Democratic papers do on this While we firstly believe that question. While we firmly believe that jority in Congress. Does that indicate that cannot be induced to face the dangers all the acts of the President, and would the calamities of war were brought upon party has nothing to do in the premises? which they, themselves, have brought up- vote for any amount of men and money us by the disunion agitators of the North on the other hand does it not show that on us. And the most cowardly amongst till only one flag floated over the country.

Mr Line of Indiana, contended that the as well as the secessionists of the South, partizanism rules the hour at Washington? them may be known by their denouncing army needed to be increased, and believed yet when it became a fact—a thing accom- The adoption of Lovejoy's Abolition resc- all who are in favor of an honorable peace, coercion the only means of sustaining the plished—that actual war existed between lution is evidence that this no party cry of or who venture to remind them of the evils government. He would sanction no peace the Federal authorities and certain of the State authorities, we at once, with the State authorities, we at once, with the whole Democratic parts of the North ral. whole Democratic party of the North, ral- party as they ever have been. They will these Abelition cowards be more cautious halter. lied to the support of the General Govern- cry "no party" but you will find them in hereafter in application of their epithets, Mr. Kennedy said be was still more opment. Committed as we ever have been to the next breath and in every press through the support of the constitution and the out the lend inculating the spirit and sentheir neighbors who may chance to differ construct the Union. Union, and the enforcements of the laws, timent and the carrying out, not of the with them politically. They can't make for the suspension of the writ of habcas people believe they are satrictic and brave corpus. by any such proceedings. True courage the band of traiters at Baltimore, who mur consists in volunteering to fight our ene- dered brave men going to save the country, mies, and not staying at home to abuse was sufficient justification for the present. and villify and threaten better friends to the country than themselves. If Old Abe had depended solely upon the Wide Awakes for volunteers, Jeff. Davis, ere this, would

Burrah for Lincoln!

One your ago, to-day, wheat sold in this city at \$1 per bushel; oats at 25 cents; corn 15 cents; potatoes 40 cents; butter 10 cents-This was under a Democratic Administra-

To-day, under a Republican Administration, wheat sells in Joliet for 50 cents a bushel; oats 13 cents; corn 19 cents; pota toes 10 cents; butter 5 cents. Hurrah for Lincoln !!

A Republican who Drinks. The Carrollton Press, a rabid Republi-

can paper, speaking of the appointment of

erate man, and during the late session of the Legislature it was the rule with him to he drunk by the middle of the afternoon, These facts are notorious, and we conceive it to be the duty of the entire press of the State, and especially of the Republican pa ssuming command of any portion of our troops, and thereby incurring a strong risk of bringing shame upon the fair fame of

of decency and temperance, we copy the ment that looks to the prosecution of the above that it may be seen that there is at war against the secoded States. This being least one of their great leaders who is in my views and sentiments, I cannot and will The following are the most important occasie friends who believe, with us, that and Sumner, and the radicals of the Re- we trust we shall not be denounced astra - ment of our common country in a bloody

Attention!

We need money very badly, and it will But what is most astonishing is, that the be a very great relief to us if our friends Republicans in Congress should vote in and patrons will furnish us with a little of favor of his hellish proposition. It seems, the "needfol." If these knowing them- Union representatives on this floor, against that a majority of the Republicans are still them at least give us a part, in order to in favor of Abelitionism. What has release us from our embarrassments. Per Owen's postmaster here to say on the sub- sons at a distance can remit by mail at our tution of the United States. | Appliance risk. Come, friends, as we have been very indulgent heretofore, will you not give us a lift now that we may be able to keep the

Our Regiment.

district, commanded by Col. Marsh, which the Southern part of Missouri. It left Al | and the country, that the people of Kenin fine spirits and enjoying good health- on this floor, stand roudy to support the and anxious to try their hands on the rebels. And the probability is, that they thought proper to resort, for the maintainhave been gratified before this time, as they were in the vicinity of large rebel

LOVEJOY SLIGHTED .- Mr. Grow, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, overlooked the claims of our Congressman five nays. in his appointment of the committees .- | Notwithstanding Lovejoy is an old member and regarded the ablest Republican from ending June next, and the arrearages for the West, he is prescribed by his own the year ending the 30th of June last; al-"Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation and friends and occupies a place at the tail end so a bill making appropriations for the of the m st insignificant committee in the Grew should have made him chairman of

DISCOURAGING .- Gov. Yates has returned from New York without effecting a loan,-The highest bids being 83 cents on the dellar, he deemed it prudent to wait awhile before sacrificing the credit of the State at such a rate. If our bonds are at such discount now, what will they be if the war lasts a year or two longer?

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A child of Michael Kennedy, aged 3 years, residing near the St. Louis depot, in this city, was ran over by an engine on Thursday last, and one of its legs crushed and its face herribly that it died on the following evening. Parents who live in the vicinity of railroad

commenced; and as a general thing, the product is very good in quality and quanflourish finely, and the prospect is flattering for heavy yields. Potatoes and vegetables of all kinds look well. Altogether the soil is as promising as could be desired

THE CONET .- This strange visitor is rapidly receding from sight According of the United States, yet that States, under to Prof. Bond, of the Howard Observatory,

Congressional.

Mr. King offered an amendment, that, in

Mr. Kennedy replied that no man la-

the Senate informing the House of the pas-

duties on arms imported by the States

Mr. Burnett said : I am, perhaps, one

only the commencement but the prosecu-

the part of the national administration .-

struggle, the result of which to both sec-

test, in the name of Kentucky and her

the remarks made by my colleague, Bur-

nest, and to say that Kentucky, by a large

and overwhelming majority, will suppor

Speaker promotly returned | Mr .Mallors

ing of Kentucky in the unfortunate state

ruin of so many material interests have

been brought about by these very secoded

States of the South, which seem to excite

the sympathy of my collegue. This being

my opinion, and that of Kentucky, 1 am

tucky, through her Union representatives

government of the United States by every

ance of the government and the constitu-

ion. | Applause |

institutional means to which it may be

The Scenker said be would direct the

Surgent-at-arms to arrest anybody who

should repeat the demonstrations of ap-

The House passed the loan bill with only

nitted to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburn called up the bill report

ed by him vesterday further to provide for

ther purposes, and asked that it be put on

two particulars at least, as unconstitutional,

He had veted against Mr. Bingham's bill

Mr. Washburne caused an explanation

appeared that it e plained features similiar

to the act of 1833, known as the force bill.

The hil then passed-year 135, nays

Nays-Messrs. Burnett, Harden, Morton,

Mr. Stevens moved that the House go

Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Vallindigham,

into Committee of the Whole on the loan

bill, and that the debate be concluded in

Mr. Colfax presided over the committee,

The bill as amended makes appropriation

five hundred million dallars, and enables

also provides franking privilege to

the President to accept volunteers not ex-

Colonels, Lienzenant-Colonels, Majors, Ad-

The loan bill passed-149 ayes to payer

-Burnett, Reed, Norton Vallandigham

jutants, Quartermasters and Captains,

President Lincoln was then taken up

equipment of volunteers for the suppres-

Vorbees, Wadsworth and Wood.

sum of the insurrection.

cceding 500,000.

troubles.

nays 10.

twice, and would do so now.

Agreed to.

its passage.

Polk, and said the President had no right Washington, July 10. to declare a blockade against any of the SENATE.-Mr. Sunderland was elected Mr. Clark offered a resolution expelling

States, and he had no right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Wilkinson asked the Senator Senatos if he approved the action of the Gov-The Senate resolution to approve ernor of Kentucky in refusing to send vol- ernment, under a flag of truce. The conunteers in answer to the Presiden's proc-Mr. Fessenden said it could not be ex-

Adjourned.

Mr. Powell said that all the State of Kentucks approved of it, and so did he. usual way, or be put off to give time for and better days of the Republic, such mon are to return to unconditional allegiance, strens nearpation of authority had been after which a national convention is to be the cause of impeachment at the bar of the called, and amendments made to the con-Secate. He said peace must be had by a stitution. The administration is opposed

Mr. Powell took the same ground as Mr.

compromise and conciliation, and not by to the Richmond proposition. The mission Mr. Wade withdrow his metion to refer border states, among whom Hon, Henry he tes lution to the Judiciary Committee. May is prominent.

Mr. Bayard renewed it. Mr. Breckinridge rose, but yielded to Mr. Wilson, who moved to postpone the resolution till to morrow. Agree to. The bill for providing for the better or-ganization of the military establishment hands and knees. When eballenged they

is taken up, and the several amendments | had gained the thicket and stood upright. rdered to be printed. The Senate went into executive session.

House -On motion of Mr. Stevens, the rebels fled, leaving one dead behind. The ouse went into Committee on the Army pickets were unharmed. II, with Mr. Washburne in the chair. Mr. Vallandigham believed the act of he Pres dent in increasing the army as moonstitutional. He regretted to hear that the Committee of Ways and Means and merely carried out the recommendation f the Executive Department. Inasmuch at it appears that the war is to be waged, as he neked that the majority of both the House and Senate take care of it, in order that it may be conducted under constituional restrictions. It was known that he ad no confidence in the Republican party. out he had rather trust the majority here

than the administration.

Mr. Burnett said he had not had an opportunity to examine the bill, and was opused to the way the bill was hurried thro'.

mented more than himself that occurrence, and should vote against it. and no man did more to suppress that mob Mr. Lovejoy would not vote as the bill and save the soldiers than Marshall. He roposed to increase the standing army to (Kennedy) was opposed to secessionism in uble what it is now. He would give 500,000 men and \$500,000,000, and his Mr. Polk spoke against the previous resconstituents would give their last cent and olutions, and said the President made this shed their last drop of blood for the supwar, which Congress alone had power to do, and had increased the army and sussire to increase the regular army. pended the writ of habeas corpus, which

Mr. McClernand briefly advocated the He honored the Chief Justice for the too small for the last fifteen or twenty ground taken by him against it. The Pres-

ident has gone beyond that, proclaiming martial law, a thing not in the constitu-Mr. Burnett said, to put down rebellion it was not necessary to increase the regular army, but only to employ the volunteer rees of the country.
Mr. McClernand-Will you vote for the sideration of the resolutions till to morrow. volunteer force? Horse - A message was received from

Mr Burnett-Not by any means, because sage of a hill refunding and remitting the since the lat of January last and till Janand your \$500,000,000, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil Mr. Stevens asked that the bill be put on war ; but by the first Monday in December next you will be no nearer the end of the war than now.

of the few members who think that not Mr. McCleanand said-when the gentleman resumed his seat, he took on him a solemn obligation, in sight of the country or may now be avoided by proper efforts on and of God, that he would support the constitution of the United States, and Entertaining this opinion, I am one of could be do so by folding his arms, while those indisposed to resort to force under the batteries of rebellion are leveled, perthe theory of our government, the Union haps, at the capital? Is this the way he artiflery. Hence it is my purpose, representing a Congressional District of Kentucky, to opdischarges his obligation? Mr. Burnett said-I believe I am best

serving the interests of my country, and p so both by my voice and ote, every more the people, by advocating a pencesur root tion of the present trouble, instead of a artiflery.

Signt's left opened fire with sharp ful solution. I want to know the basis of

it. Do you want us to recognize the Southtions will be the destruction of their material and best interests and the prostration of a Republican government on this conti-Mr. Mallory said: I have simply to prapertinent to the subject under considers- ranks broken.

> Mr. Burnett-The gentleman from Illinois shall bear from me at a future time how I would settle the question, and when | rounded by infantry and artillery, and the

I shall have an opportunity for that purgentleman from Kentucky does not speak was posted in large numbers. less these of the entire State; but, whether ne does or does not, I say frankly it mutters not to those who are engaged in this from his position when, by a rapid movethe government will be sustained and perorm its legitimate office. Applause. Mr. Burnett said that, whatever position Kentucky took, he intended to sinnd by per. He owed loyalty to the State above

and mangarated war in violation of the constitution. He solemaly protested against Mr. Vallandigham offered a provise to the bill, that no part of the money approprinted be used in the employment of forces for subjugating any States and holding them as conquered provinces, or for interfering with slavery in any State. He offered his to disabuse the minds of those who

thought this the purpose of the war. The amendment was rejected. Way and Means, reported a bill for the The army bill, after several amendments was laid aside, to be reported to the House. The Committee of the Whole rose, when the aforesaid bills were severally passed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill for the payment of navy for the same period. B th bills were the militia and volunteers.

Democratic Editorial Convention of New York.

the collection of duties on imports and f r The Democratic Editors of the State New York recently held a convention to Mr Vallandigham regarded the bill, in advise together upon the present condition of the country. They passed a long series the afternoon. A desperate fight immediof resolutions, two of which we reproduce below, as indicative of the feeling in that of its provisions to be read, by which it

proved that all its pretensions of devotion to "freedem, free speech, and free discus- leaving behind six cannon and a large sirn," were simply cloaks to conceal their number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, real enmity to liberty and the constitution al guarantees of citizens, and that the atteacht to muzzle the Democratic press by the late Capt. Cris Miller, of the 10th mots and terrorism, to prevent citizens | Indiana. from expressing their honest opinions calls for and deserves the sternest denounciation of every true friend of law, order, liberty, and the inglienable rights of man, Resolved. That in view of the many man The bill was taken up to authorize the

ifest violations of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, it becomes the duty of the Democratic press, and of all iends and advocates of free institutions to unite in resisting these alarming strides toward a despotic, consolidated system of government; and that it be especially suggested to all friends of peace and constitutional liberty, irrespective of party, to agree upon a joint and mutual basis for action at the present crisis.

A Secession Paper Suppressed. St. Louis, July 12

About 400 of Col. McNeil's regiment of SENATE - Mr. Saulisbury gave notice reserve curps visited the State Journal office that he should introduce a joint resolution early this morning, and removed the type, making amendments to the constitution for the peaceful adjustment of the present Lyon prohibiting the further publication of constitution! What a patriotic set of felthat sheet. The proprietors will respect lows! The resolution then passed-year 32. the order and lay the whole matter before Gen. Fremont on his arrival here. The resolutions approving of the acts of Col. McNeil publishes a proclamation to

the people of Missouri, stating that the Mr. Polk resumed his remarks. He said suppression of the State Journal was in they step forward and contribute an equal Missouri had obstructed no law whatever consequence of its giving aid and comfort share of men? to those in active rebellion against the to those in active rebellion against the authority of the United States Government by encouraging the people to take up arms that authority of the United States Government by encouraging the people to take up arms the very last men to expose their precious no pretext of law, had been invaded by United States troops from Iowa and Kanis object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, therefore he it son to dissent from the policy of our Republican rulers. We fear our freedom of be instructed and our Representatives reconstant to vote against said resolution, or the sway of a central despotism.

| Many therefore he is the policy of our Republican friends would all have to the sway of a central despotism. | Many the policy of the Administration, from publican rulers. We fear our freedom of speech and opinion must soon give place to our Republican friends would all have to the sway of a central despotism. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Captain. Ha referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional. | Mr. Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judicary Committee. | Mr. Wade moved to against that authority, to commit acts of violence and oppression against loyal citi- at home to "spot traitors," as they are power to proclaim martial law to a mere respecting United States troops; thereby During the Mexican war, Tom Corwin, He was rescued as soon as P Captain. He referred to Capt. Lyon's acts as illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr. Wada moved to refer the resolution the Federal authority in the Fe

WAR NEWS.

Two Battles. Washington, July 9.

Propositions to suspend hostilities have certainly been made by the Richmond gov Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan at ditions are said to be a surrender of all the Indiana volunteers, and the 9th Ohi government property that has been taken as preliminary to a rettlement. It was and indignantly rejected. The only terms is no doubt prompted by Union men of the

Cairo, Ill , July 9 There was an alarm at Bird's Point last right, occasioned by fifteen or twenty men The Lieutenant of the goard ordered a fire. The rebels returned the fire. The with a loss of 300 men, including lu-E. and both their cannon. About 75 de

Martinsburg, July 9. Two deserters, arrived here from Johnson's camp, say he has fifteen thousand

Reliable information is received that Johnson has been reinforced from Manas It is now said that sixty rebels were killed and wounded in the affair at Haines-

pickets at the next station then fired.

Reinforcements are coming in which give us about 20,000 men here.

Kansas City, Mo., July 9. We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat of the It contains an account of a battle between the Missouri State troops (rebel). under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Raines, numbering, by their account, from 10,000 night, moved towards Laurel Hill, leave to 13,000, and the U. S. forces, under Col. a few men, their sick, all their ten Sigel, numbering 1,500 in all.

Our correspondent says that, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., the State troops left pression of the rebellion, but they did not | Rupe's Point, and moved south to Mnrry's, six miles. Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, they broke up camp and marched south in increase of the army, saying it had been the direction of Carthage, the county-sent of Jasper county. At Dry Fork, seven at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving a moles north of Carthage, they were wards Romney. Our total loss is not an met by Col. Sigel, with 1,500 men, who immediately gave them battle. The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The centre gave away, but the order not being heard on the flanks, the advancing U. S. troops were in danger i do not believe we can hold the South to- of being surrounded, and themselves fell gether at the point of the sword or cannon's | back. They retreated slowly, keeping up mouth. You may vote you 500,000 men the fight with artillery, making fearful bavock among the enemy's ranks.

> St. Louis, Mo., July 11. Lieut, Tusk, Col, Sigel's Adjutant, and pearer of dispatches to Col. Harding, gives the following additional particulars of the

battle near Carthage: The State troops were posted on a ridge in the prairie, with five pieces of artillery -one 12 pounder in the centre, and two 6 pounders on the right and left; cavalry on each flank, and intantry in the rear of the

Sigel approached within eight hundred yards with four cannon in the centre of his infantry; a 6 nounder, under Lieut, Col. the cause of constitutional, representative Hassandel, on the left; Col Siloman's g vernment, as well as the prosperity of command, with a 6 pounder, on the right, the prople, by advocating a peaceful solu- and a body of infantry behind the centre

and soon the engagement became general. The robels having no grape, and their ar-tillerists being poor, their balls flew over After two hours' firing the enemy's arfrom Illinois that such remarks were not tillery was entirely silenced, and their About 1,500 rehel cavalry then attempted

Mr. McClernand-I hope I shall have an to out flank Sigei, and cut off his baggage retrograde movment was ordered. The train was reached in good order, and surwhere the read passed to rough a bigh bluff.

Sign drew the cavalry in a s lid body into ment of his arritery, he p used a heavy United, for whatever their action may be, eross-fire of canister into their ranks. At the same time his infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State forces scuttered in every direction.

E ghty, five riderless horses were enplur Saxty fire shot guns, and a number of the general government. The President

Signi did not surround Carthage, as repor ted yesterday, but attempted to reach the ransacked the ship, but allowed in prairie and woods north of the t wu, and, ceed in consequence of her draugh after two hours' desperate fighting, in which all the forces on both sides were engaged, and in which Lieut. Tusk thinks | a brig whose name is unknown in the enemy lest nearly 200 killed, he succeeded in doing so, and the rebles retired Signi feel back on Saronxie, whence he

proceeded next day to Mt. Vernon.

Roaring Run, Va., July 12. A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy, numbering about 2,000, under command of Col. Pegram, were strongly entrenched. About three o'clock in the morning General Resenceans, with a portion of the 8th 10th and 13th Indiana, and the 19th Ohio Regiments, left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, he succeeded in surrounding the enemy, about three o'clock in ately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the Resolved, That the Republican party has or taken prisoners, some of the latter being enemy killed, and a large number wounded &c. The loss on our side is about twentyfive killed and forty wounded. Among

> Cleveland, Obio, July 12. A private disputch to Col. Stager, from Weston, Virginia, says Gen. McClellan has gained decided victory at Laurel Hill. He captured the enemy's entirecamp, gune, ents, wagons &c. Many prisoners were taken, among whom are several officers .-The enemy's loss were severe. Our's very small. No officers lest on our side. Me-Clellan has turned the enemy's position.

Hurrah for Ashiabula. We are informed, upon the authority of a gentleman who left Columbus yesterday, that a company for the war had arrived

there from Ashtabula County, and that eighty six of the eighty-nine members of t were Democrats. There are only nine hundred Democratic voters in the county to five thousand Republicans. - Cin. Enq.
Three Republicans out of five thousand paper, &c. They read an order from Gen. are going to help maintain the laws and

> So it goes. Democrats make up the bulk of the rank and file, whilst Republicans stays at home to shout for blood and denounce Democrats as traitors! Why don't

MCCLELLAN ADVANCES TO BEVERLY.

Another Battle-- 300 Killed.

dered four regiments-8th, 10th, and 12a proceed along the line of the hills southers of the enemy's entrenched camp, to the Beverly road, where it crossed the motor tains, two miles east of the enemy's position with orders to proceed along the Berry road and McClellan being prepared to u. sault the west side as soon as firing though announce the commencement of the

The capture of a courier who missay the road through the enemy's camp to that of our troops, placed the enemy a possession of knowledge of the movement When Gen. Roseneranz reached to Beverly road, at two P. M, after a me exhausting search over the mountains, is found the enemy posted upon the online of the road, about 800 strong, with the cannon, holding a strong position, parish fortified. An engagement instantly to place, and continued three-quarters of a hour, when the rebels were totally reset

killed and 75 wounded fell into our back and 150 others taken prisoners. The road was between two bills, to troops descending a steep declivity and greatly exposed to the fire of the release who occupied the opposite hill and provi musketry, shot and shell upon them.

The Rosencranz column remained the place of engagement during the way Gen McClellan was in position with whole force during the whole aftern ready to make the assault, but heard -ng from the other column, except days firing. Early in the morning he warm. ceeding to plant cannon upon an emiles commanding a portion of the rebei can and preparing to attack the whole see, front, when it was ascertained that thes emy had evacuated the place during to cannon and camp equipage, and tratage

A rapid march was then made by Gees McClellan to Beverly, passing Rosengary column on the road, with instruction follow quickly. At Beverly it was and tained that late in the day the rebeling than 11 killed and 35 wounded. The above report is approved by Ga oClallan.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S OFFICIAL E. COUNT. Washington, July 11 The following dispatch was received: day at the beadquarters, from Geten !!

Beverly, Va., July II The success to day is all I could bear We captured six brass cannon, of all one is rifled, and all the enemy's na equipage and transportation. The torse of tents will probable reach 200, and a than 60 wagons. Their killed and war ed amounts to fully 150, and at lear! prisoners, and more coming in consum-I know already of ten officers kales taken prisoners. Their retreat was ma plete. I occupied Beverly by a n march. Colonel Garnet abandonet a camp early this morning, leaving and his equip; age. He came within a is miles of Beverly, but our rapid as turned him back in great confusion, at is now retreating. On the road at George, Gen. Morris is to follow but closely I have telegraphed to the join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The Ger is concentrating all his treeps at Real burg, and will cut off Garnett's me near West Union, or if possible at

I may ray that we have driven on a 10,000 treeps, strongly or trenched, to sion returns found here show 6 force to have been 10 000 men. Then Eastern Virginian's, Georgians, Tests nos, and, I think, Carolinians,

To-morrow I can give you full dea I trust that Gen. Cox has by this triven Gov. Wise out of the Kanasti ley. In that case I shall have seen the object of liberating Wester approve of my operations.

Activity of the Confederate!

A brig from Banger arrived at No. this morning. with the crew of the John Welsh, from Trinidad, for Few which was captured by the prisate Davis, en Saturday, off Hatteres ceed in consequence of her draugt? schooner J. C. Warner, of New York southeast of Nantucket, South Shor Capt. Gerrion, of the British but ! North, at this port, from St. Martin ports on the 6th inst , in lat. 39, in having seen a full rigged brig she French colors, which build the sha English, to which a reply was mit French, but they did not appear to stand the language, but chased the North for three hours, but she out

St. Jago, was captured on the 8th in the privateer Jeff Davis, and sentiother Southern port. Portland, Me., Juy The ship Mary Goodell arrived by this afternoon. She reported being ed by the privateer "Jeff Davis," # Nantucket Shoals. The Davis hal!

them. 200 men were on the fore to

Schooner Enchantress, from Best

ured several others within a week Good News from Gen. Mel Washington Ju

Gen. McClellan's official account? Scott, from Beverly 12th, says: received propositions from Pegrani surrender of a remnant of his con say 600 men. I shall have a pe prisoners to take care of when the The latest accounts make mil red and fifty rebels killed. Gen. lan's dispatches caused joy here, " shared by Gen. Scott. The Loan Bill.

Washington, July The bill which passed the House

authorizes the government to within two mouths of the passiff act, \$250,000.000-the payment 10.3 cured by duties on tea, coffee, sugr, wines and liquors, and other das Another bill which passed authors

president to cause duties to be paid ports of delivery, and establish houses on land or sea for the collect duties to employ the army and si deemed necessary, and if duties collected, to close the ports. FRIGHTFUL MOWING MACHINE AS

-At west Hartford, on Wednesd Joseph C Sission, while engaged in his horses, atrached to a moving fell in front of the cutting blads, fore the horses could be stopped other workmen in the field, his and legs were mangled in the most manner. The left heel was compa open, the bone of the left leg knee was entirely out off, and the backed by the machine in the ble manner. The right leg below if suffered less, but was also terrib